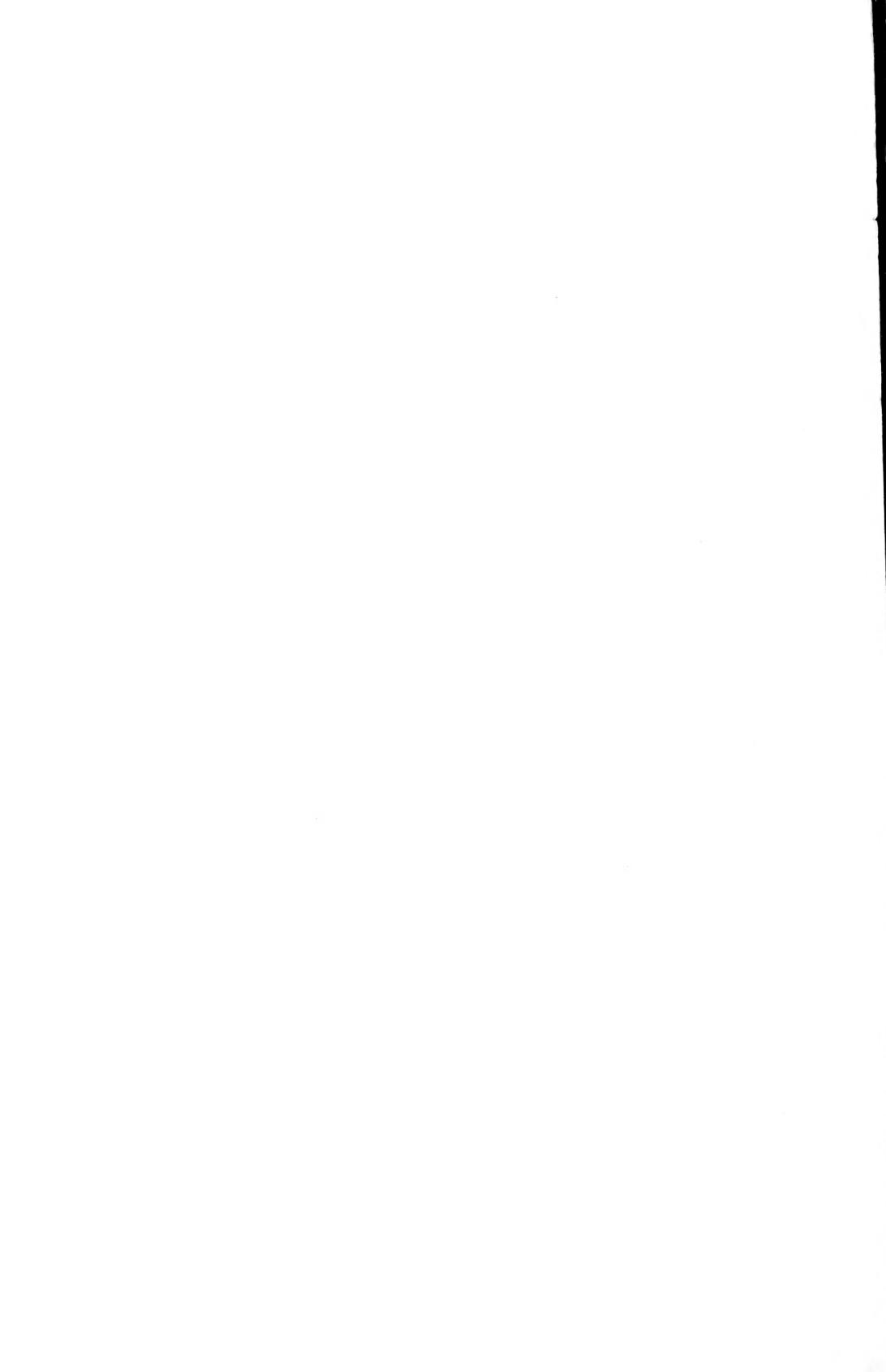


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“PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE”

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1922

U. S. Department of Agriculture



MAIN OFFICE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS
Address All Correspondence to Main Office

KANSAS EVERGREEN NURSERIES

ROBERT SCOTT, PROPRIETOR

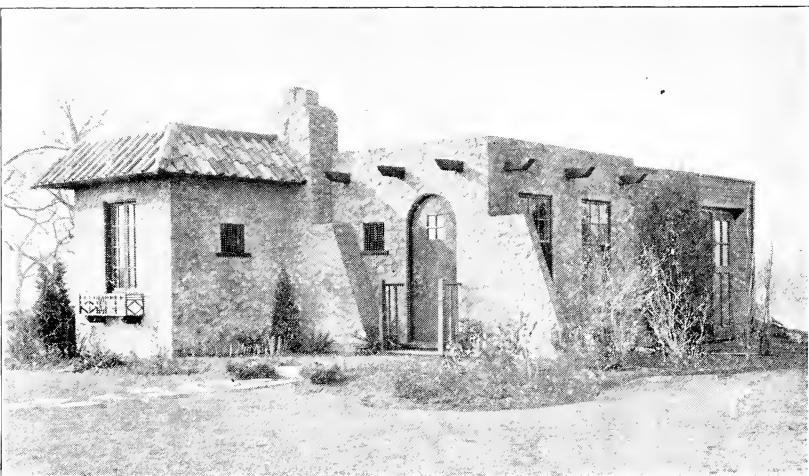
*Specialists in Evergreens for the
Great Plains Region*

Manhattan, Salina and Topeka, Kansas



SALINA OFFICE, RALPH B. RICKLIFS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

We employ experienced landscape architects and specialize in designing parks, cemeteries, golf courses, subdivisions, large estates and small home grounds. We are equipped to do work in any part of the United States.



TOPEKA OFFICE, EDMUND PLATT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



Chinese Elms

The above illustration shows trees six years old, 35 feet high, 12 inches in diameter. Growing at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Beall, Fort Worth, Texas.

Chinese Elms

The Chinese Elm has sprung into popularity faster perhaps than any other tree or plant ever introduced by the Department of Agriculture whose duty it is to be always on the lookout for anything of value. We were the first firm to take the Department seriously when it advised nurserymen everywhere and especially in the Southwest, to plant it extensively. Last season Dr. Thomas, the head of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, visited our nursery and said that we had more Chinese Elms than all of the other Nurseries in the U. S. combined. This year, however, other nurseries are growing them extensively, but we have 85,000 saleable field-grown trees to offer. This does not include small seedlings from the seed beds.

While we have many remarkable testimonials of the wonderful growth in all sections—not only from the southwestern and western states—but also from Mississippi, Florida, Pennsylvania, Calgary in the British Northwest Territory, we think that we can hardly do better than to repeat the description given last year, because most of these testimonials are the reports of Government officials or men of the highest standing, and none of them interested in the nursery business.

Most Valuable Tree Ever Introduced

The Chinese Elm in our estimation is the most valuable new tree ever introduced by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has discovered a tree, a really beautiful tree, for all parts of the United States, and perhaps the only one that is suited to the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Various names are given to this tree—Chinese Elm, Asiatic Elm, Manchurian Elm and Siberian Elm. Also two distinct species are called by these names, the *Ulmus Pumila* and the *Ulmus Parvifolia*. We are growing both species, have gotten each kind from several different sources and feel sure that we have them straight, notwithstanding there is some confusion as to the identity of each. With us the *Ulmus Parvifolia* has the small, dark heavy leaves, and the tree is a much weaker grower than the *Ulmus Pumila* which has larger leaves of a lighter green color and the branches are more open and graceful in their growth. Being seedlings, they vary somewhat in the size of the leaves and the habit of growth. Most of them are upright in growth, others with drooping branches and occasionally one is found that is almost weeping. But all are graceful and pleasing. It is really an upright, stately and majestic tree, though some people think it is naturally a low-growing, bushy tree. The reason that many of the older trees are this shape is because all the earlier trees sent out by the Department were small seedlings two or three feet high and when set out were allowed to branch low, thus forming a short

(Ulmus Pumila)

trunk and low head. The fact is they can be grown so as to branch out six, eight or ten feet above the ground, and make a beautiful straight smooth trunk. As to hardiness they are growing successfully at the experiment station at Mandan, North Dakota, the coldest station in the United States. They seem to be in heavy demand in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and the other droughty states, reports show they are giving satisfaction. In fact, nothing but favorable reports come from all sections. It solves the problem of shade trees for the highways, because it will grow without water, and needs but little care after the first season or two. What the Government men say about it: Mr. Chilcott, superintendent of the experiment station at Woodward, Okla., writes: "So far as I know it is the most rapid-growing and most graceful shade tree we have for the semi-arid southwest, and is free from insect and disease enemies and any pronounced bad qualities." Mr. Karper, superintendent of the Lubbock, Texas, experiment station last year but now of College Station, wrote us a year ago: "We introduced the Chinese Elm in 'o West Texas about six years ago and have about two dozen of them planted in the spring of 1919, which are the finest trees we have growing on the station grounds. These trees are from 20 to 30 feet high and have a body of six inches or perhaps better, and so far at least they seem to be the most promising tree for shade and windbreak planting which we have found for the western part of the state. We have made trial distributions of this Elm pretty well over the western part of the state and have received only favorable reports on its performance. It has an extensive root system of fibrous roots and is very easy to transplant. In transplanting several thousand from the seedling state on up, I do not believe we have lost a tree. With us the tree makes a vigorous and rapid growth and a dense shade. It is the first to put on foliage in the spring and the last to lose its leaves in the fall."

Our Best Shade Tree for This Section

Mr. D. L. Jones, present superintendent of the Lubbock station, writes us under date of September 27, 1926: "Concerning your letter relative to the Chinese Elm: We consider this our best shade tree for this section of the state. It also seems well adapted to other sections from reports we have here on file. During the spring of 1919, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -foot trees were set out on the station grounds. Fourteen were placed in a row, spacing the trees 10 feet apart. By the spring of 1926 they averaged 25 feet high and had a trunk diameter ranging from 7 to 9 inches. These trees received no water after the first year. Another tree set out at the same time and receiving plenty of water was 34 feet high with a spread of 28 feet and a trunk diameter of 12 inches this

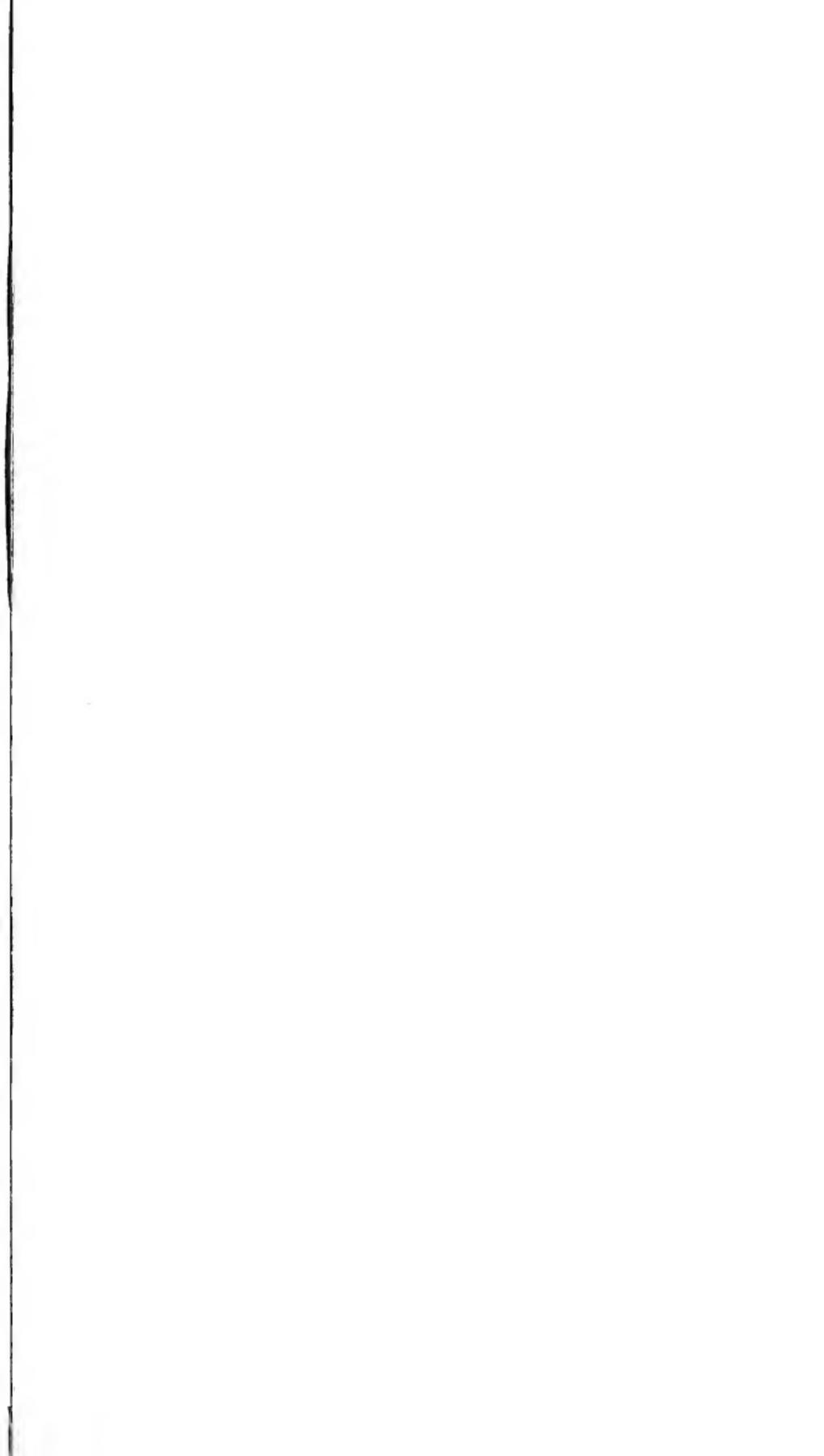


spring. Our average precipitation is 20 inches per year, although in 1924 we received but 9.45 inches. We dug two trees about 27 feet high with a trunk diameter of 8 inches early this spring and set them out in front of Dr. Horn's residence. They were not pruned. They are both living and have made a little growth. A grove of Chinese Elms set out in the County Park on alkali ground where the water level is but two feet below the ground have made an excellent growth the past two years while other varieties have all died."

Mr. W. B. Lanham, chief of the Division of Horticulture, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, says: "The Chinese Elm seems to give great promise both for shade and windbreak in West Texas. It is growing in many parts of the state, but like the jujube seems to be particularly adapted to those portions of the state where it is difficult to get fruit trees or good shade trees to grow. It is very drought-resistant, having an extensive surface root system. It is very fast growing and easily transplanted."

Free From Disease and Insect Pests

At a meeting of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen in Oklahoma City, in September, 1925, Prof. Locke, of the Woodward Experiment Station, exhibited a photograph of a Chinese Elm in Pekin, China, that was said to be over two hundred years old and four feet in diameter. At the same meeting Mr. Gordon, state nursery inspector of Oklahoma, said he had examined many trees in different places, and had never seen them affected with any disease or insect pest. A year later, September, 1926, the writer asked Mr. Gordon, who has had great opportunity to observe Chinese Elms in many places, if he still had found no disease or insect pest on them, and he answered that he had not. If the eagle eye of a state inspector could find none, Oklahoma Elms must be clean. The bark on the young trees is as smooth as that of a birch, which perhaps accounts for the absence of borers, which so often attack other Elms. A correspondent writes us from Washington that he has some Chinese Elms growing close to some American Elms, and that his American Elms were affected with aphis, while none were on the Chinese. Reports of their wonderful growth are now so numerous that we could fill many pages with them, but we do want to mention one. It is the two trees growing at the home of Mrs. E. J. Beall in Ft. Worth, being the subject of the illustration on the front cover page of this circular. These trees, 35 feet high and 12 inches in diameter, were planted as little switches five years ago last spring. About the same time we planted some five-dollar Sycamores for Mrs. Beall on her sidewalk. The Sycamores today are not more than one-third the size of the Elms. Mention is made above of the ease with which it is transplanted.



We have tested this in many ways. By way of experiment we have moved trees every month this summer without losing one. In July we sent a two-inch tree to Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the eminent author and lecturer, at Harrisburg, Pa. In ten days he reported that the tree was actually budding, and two or three weeks later he wrote that it was in full growth. A nurseryman told us that by oversight he left some Chinese Elms out of the ground two or three days exposed to the weather, but planted them anyway just to see what they would do, and to his surprise all of them grew. In Mr. Jones' letter, quoted before, notice the remarkable statement he makes about moving trees eight inches in diameter and 27 feet high, bare-rooted **without even pruning them**, and they both lived. The writer saw these trees a few weeks ago and they seemed to be doing well. In moving large trees bare-rooted even in the most favored climate it is necessary to prune the trees severely. Lubbock is on the plains of West Texas where trees do not transplant as well as they do in most other localities. As far as the beauty of the tree is concerned both in foliage and form it is about all one could desire. In the above account several references have been made to its freedom from disease and insect pests. Our experience is that it is the healthiest tree we know of, and yet to give a faithful description of the tree we must say that it dies wherever Texas cotton root rot is prevalent, that it does not thrive in low marshy land, and we have occasionally seen the foliage affected with a fungus that causes the leaves to curl and turn brown. This however can be easily remedied with a spray of Bordeaux mixture. Chinese Elm should not be planted in land where cotton dies nor in wet places, but with these exceptions, they will grow on any kind of soil, and under the most adverse conditions. While the tree can stand neglect it is always best to cultivate it for the first season or two, and give it water occasionally in dry weather.

Rapid Growth, Quick Maturing Trees

A striking example as to the growth of Chinese Elm as compared with other kinds is seen in the Court House yard at Canyon City, Texas. (See illustration.) Mr. J. W. Jennings, County Agent of Randall County, writes us that in January, 1924, six Chinese Elms about four feet high were planted on the Court House grounds, together with one hundred or so of other trees—Sycamore, Ash, American Elm and Maples. Mr. Jennings writes: "Both the Elms and the other trees were planted in January, 1924, and have had the same care. The Chinese Elms are now approximately five inches in diameter and about fifteen feet high, with a spread of ten to twelve feet. The other varieties of trees have made no appreciable growth and will be many years making a shade. I consider the Chinese Elm well adapted to our West Texas or Plains conditions, being of very rapid growth, leaf out first in the spring and drop their leaves last in the fall. They will not split in our high winds and as far as we know are not subject to insect pests or diseases. I can heartily recommend this tree to anyone wanting a quick maturing shade tree."

Large, Hardy Tree for the North

Dr. E. H. Wilson of Arnold Arboretum, whose knowledge of trees and especially those of Asia, is probably not surpassed by any man, contributes the following interesting bit of information in a letter to J. Horace McFarland. It answers with authority the questions so often asked us, whether it is hardy in the North and if it makes a large tree.

"Jamaica Plain, Mass.
October 2nd, 1926.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.

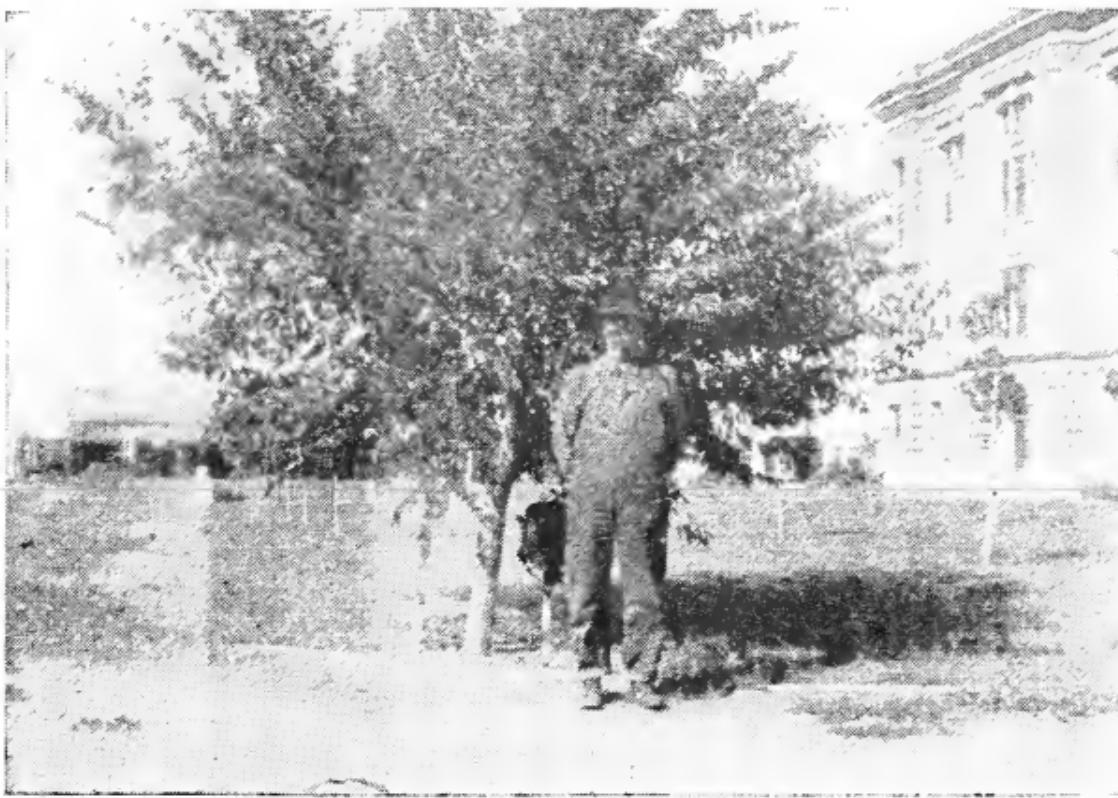
Dear Mr. McFarland: In reply to yours of Sept. 27th, the specific name 'pumila,' as applied to the Elm you write of, is not only a misnomer, but outrages a magnificent tree; however, it was given a century and a half ago when little was known about this Elm. As a matter of fact. *Ulmus pumila* in northern Corea and Manchuria is often a tree 80 feet tall with a trunk 12 feet in girth. It grows very rapidly here and is said to do the same in the Middle West.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. H. WILSON,
Assistant Director."



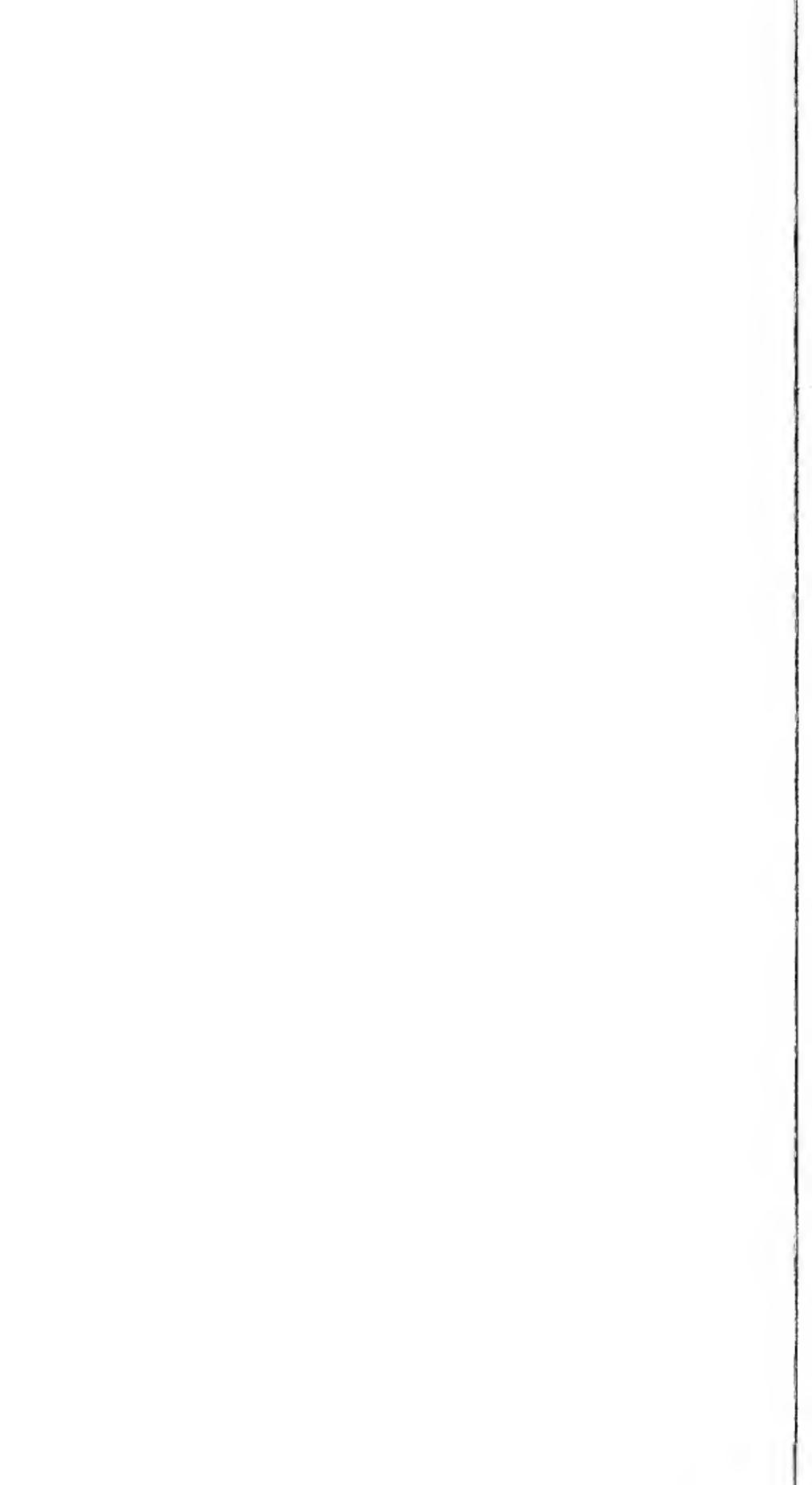
**A Block of One-Year-Old Chinese Elms. Some of them are
10 feet high**



3-Year Chinese Elm, Court House Yard, Canyon City, Texas.
Small Sycamores, Ash and Maples, in picture are same age.

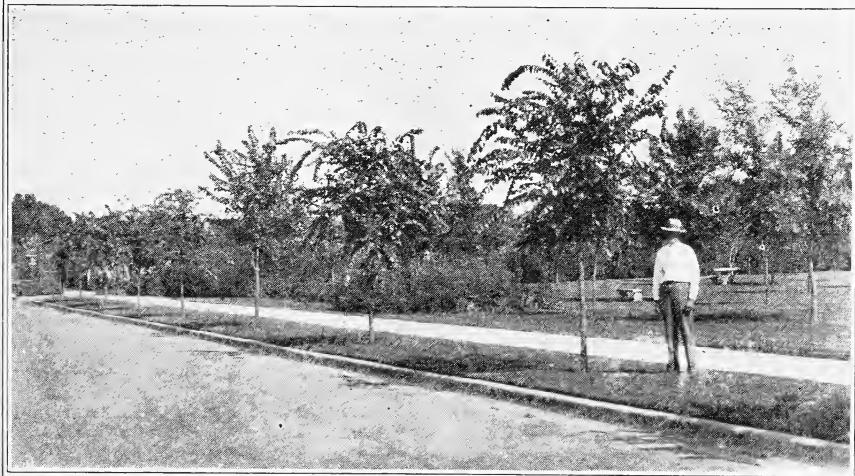


American Elm, 5 feet, and Chinese Elm, 15 feet, are two years
old under exactly same conditions





A street planting of Chinese Elm, *Ulmus Pumila*, near our office.
Trees are seven years old, forty feet high, ten inches in diameter.
Grown and planted by Kansas Evergreen Nurseries.



A street planting of American Elm. Eight years old, four inches
in diameter, fourteen to sixteen feet high. Note the difference
in these two kinds of Elm.



LOCATION

The Kansas Evergreen Nurseries are located on the Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads, one hundred twenty miles west of Kansas City on U. S. highway number 40.

RATES

Fifty trees of any one variety will be furnished at hundred rate. Five hundred trees of any one variety at thousand rate.

TERMS

CASH. Orders are booked when received but remittance is required before shipment is made, except we extend the usual terms of credit to known responsible parties.

All orders F.O.B. Manhattan. Remittances should be made by parcel or express money order, bank draft or registered letter or personal check if you prefer.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that all shipments of stock from the Kansas Evergreen Nurseries will reach our customers in a live, growing condition, satisfactory in every particular. We will replace free of charge any shipment falling short of these requirements, on receipt of express or freight bill with written statement from the agent showing nature of complaint or damage and the date on which the shipment was received at his office.

We guarantee all trees to be true to name and fully up to grade and description as given in this catalog. Any shipment sent out by the Kansas Evergreen Nurseries that falls short of this guarantee will be replaced free of charge or the purchase price will be refunded, but we cannot be held liable for loss or damage other than herein named, or for a sum greater than the purchase price paid for the stock.

CLAIMS

All claims for shortage, etc., to be made by the purchaser within five days of receipt of stock.

HANDLING, PLANTING AND CULTIVATING EVERGREENS

When a shipment of evergreens is received the trees should be unpacked as soon as convenient and the roots mudded or puddled thoroughly and the trees heeled in a well protected place. Evergreens will not stand to have their roots exposed to the sun and wind. Keep their roots coated with puddle while handling and planting them.

Small Evergreens should be planted early in the Spring. March and April is the most satisfactory time to set them out.

The ground in which they are planted should be in good state of cultivation and moist enough to support tree growth. If the ground is dry it is a good plan to pour two or three buckets of water into the tree hole and let it soak away before planting the tree. This is a better method than pouring water over the roots after the trees are planted.

Set the tree a few inches deeper than it grew in the nursery and tramp the soil firmly over the roots, but always leave a few inches of loose soil on the surface for a soil mulch.



Cultivation must be thorough, keeping the soil around the trees loose and open and at the same time keeping down all weeds.

Trees require as careful cultivation as any other growing crop until they become rooted and thoroughly established. The cultivation of the young trees should continue through two or three years.

Protection. Newly planted evergreen trees require protection against injury by the sun, wind and animals. If the season is dry and windy, some protection must be provided for at least a month or six weeks or until the roots begin feeding the tops. This protection may consist of empty boxes or nail kegs, with the bottoms knocked out or a screen of burlap tacked to stakes set in about the trees. When a large number of trees are planted such protection is hardly practicable and as smaller sized trees are used in such plantings the most convenient protection is a shingle or short box board so driven into the ground that it will protect the tree from the afternoon sun and wind.

EVERGREENS SEEDLING STOCK

BIOTA ORIENTALIS (Chinese Arbor Vitae)

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
One year seedlings.....3-4 in.....	\$.40	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00
One year seedlings.....4-6 in.....	.50	5.00	30.00
Two year seedlings.....6-8 in.....	.75	7.00	50.00
Two year seedlings.....8-12 in.....	1.50	12.00	100.00

JUNIPER VIRGINIA (Red Cedar)

One year seedlings.....3-4 in.....	1.25	10.00	70.00
Two year seedlings.....6-7 in.....	1.75	12.00	

SCOTCH PINE

One year seedlings.....2-4 in.....	.50	4.00	25.00
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AUSTRIAN PINE

One year seedlings.....2-4 in.....	.50	4.00	25.00
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MONTEREY PINE

One year seedlings.....2-4 in.....	.50	4.00	25.00
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BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

Two year seedlings.....4-6 in.....	1.00	7.00	60.00
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COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Two year seedlings.....4-6 in.....	2.00	18.50	
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JACK PINE

One year seedlings.....2-4 in.....	.50	4.00	25.00
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TRANSPLANTED STOCK

BIOTA ORIENTALIS (Chinese Arbor Vitae)

.....12-15 in.....	\$ 2.00	\$18.00	\$170.00
.....(Light 15-18 in.....	3.00	24.00	200.00
.....(Heavy) 15-18 in.....	5.00	35.00	300.00
.....18-24 in.....	6.00	50.00	
.....2-3 ft.....	9.00	70.00	



EVERGREENS (Cont.)

BIOTA ORIENTALIS COMPACTA

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
	6-8 in....	5.00	40.00	
	8-10 in....	6.00	50.00	

SCOTCH PINE

	6-8 in....	2.00	15.00	110.00
	8-10 in....	2.50	20.00	

AUSTRIAN PINE

	4-6 in....	2.00	15.00	110.00
	6-8 in....	2.50	20.00	

JACK PINE

	6-8 in....	2.00	15.00	110.00
	8-10 in....	2.50	20.00	

SPECIMEN TREES

Stock quoted below is all select specimen, each tree dug with a solid ball of earth and securely wrapped in burlap.

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*)

Grows rapidly, is dense and compact. of bright green foliage in summer which fades to bronze in winter.
Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.....	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$175.00
2-3 ft.....	3.00	25.00	240.00
3-4 ft.....	4.00	35.00	
4-5 ft.....	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.....	7.00	65.00	
6-7 ft.....	9.00		
7-8 ft.....	12.00		
8-9 ft.....	16.00		
9-10 ft.....	20.00		
10-12 ft.....	25.00		
12-14 ft.....	30.00		

JUNIPER CANADENSIS

Dense habit of growth, with grayish-green foliage.

12-18 in.....	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.....	4.00	37.50
2-3 ft.....	5.00	45.00



SPECIMEN TREES (Cont.)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
JUNIPER SABINA			
Handsome moss-green foliage. Spreading habit of growth.			
12-18 in.....	3.00	27.50	
18-24 in.....	4.00	37.50	
2-3 ft.....	6.00		
JUNIPER COMMUNIS SUECICA (Sweedish Juniper)			
Slender, graceful branches. Shin- ning green foliage. Upright.			
18-24 in.....	3.00	27.50	
2-3 ft.....	4.00	37.50	
JUNIPER TAMARISCIFOLIA			
Low spreading, with dense gray- green foliage.			
12-15 in.....	3.00	27.50	
15-18 in.....	4.00	37.50	
18-24 in.....	4.50	42.50	
JUNIPER STRICTA (Spiny Greek Juniper)			
Dense foliage, conical growth, bright green.			
12-18 in.....	3.00	27.50	
18-24 in.....	4.00	37.50	
JUNIPER CANNARTI			
Compact tree of conical form. Rich green. Retains green color through winter.			
3-4 ft.....	8.00		
4-5 ft.....	10.00		
5-6 ft.....	14.00		
JUNIPER VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Silver Red Cedar)			
Pyramidal. Soft blue color. Retains color all winter.			
3-4 ft.....	8.00		
4-5 ft.....	10.00		
5-6 ft.....	14.00		
6-7 ft.....	20.00		
JUNIPER VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI			
Pyramidal growth, light yellowish green color. Keeps bright color throughout.			
2-3 ft.....	6.00		
3-4 ft.....	8.00		



SPECIMEN TREES (Cont.)

JUNIPER SCOPULORIUM (Colorado Silver Juniper)

Pyramidal. Silver-blue foliage.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.....	3.00	27.50	
2-3 ft.....	4.00	37.50	
3-4 ft.....	6.00	55.00	

JUNIPER CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper)

Bushy, pyramidal habit of growth.
Bright green.

12-15 in.....	2.00	17.50
18-24 in.....	3.00	27.50
2-3 ft.....	4.00	37.00
3-4 ft.....	5.00	45.00

JUNIPER COMMUNIS

Silver foliage, upright growth.

18-24 in.....	2.50	22.50
24-30 in.....	3.00	27.50
36-40 in.....	4.00	35.00

JUNIPER PFITZERIANA (Pfitzer's Juniper)

Handsomest of all Chinese Juniper varieties low, broad, pyramidal growth.

18-24 in.....	5.00
24-30 in.....	6.00
30-36 in.....	7.00
3-4 ft.....	10.00

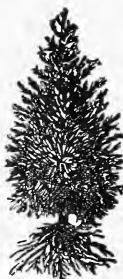
BIOTA ORIENTALIS (Chinese Arbor Vitae)

Bushy tree of pyramidal growth.
Very hardy.

18-24 in.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
24-30 in.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
3-4 ft.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
4-5 ft.....	4.00	30.00	250.00
5-6 ft.....	5.00	45.00	
6-7 ft.....	8.00	75.00	
7-8 ft.....	10.00	95.00	
8-9 ft.....	12.00		
9-10 ft.....	16.00		
10-12 ft.....	18.00		
12-14 ft.....	20.00		

*Kansas Evergreen
Nurseries*

*Manhattan,
Kansas*



SPECIMEN TREES (Cont.)

BIOTA ORIENTALIS COMPACTA (Compact Arbor Vitae)

Light green, compact foliage of round shape and dwarf habit of growth.

12-15 in.	2.00	15.00
15-18 in.	2.25	20.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50
24-30 in.	4.00	37.50
30-36 in.	5.00	45.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	50.00

BAKER'S ARBOR VITAE

Compact, pyramidal shape, retains natural shape without trimming.

10-12 in.	1.00	9.00
12-15 in.	1.50	12.50
15-18 in.	2.00	17.50
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	55.00

TOM THUMB ARBOR VITAE

Low, compact, dwarf habit of growth.

10-12 in.	1.50	10.00
12-15 in.	2.50	22.50

WOODWARD'S GLOBE ARBOR VITAE

One of the best dwarf Arbor Vitæs.
Retains its natural globe shape without trimming.

10-12 in.	1.50
12-18 in.	2.50
18-24 in.	3.00

BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE

Deep rich golden in color; compact and bushy; very hardy.

12-15 in.	2.50	22.50
15-18 in.	3.00	27.50
18-24 in.	4.00	37.50
24-30 in.	6.00	50.00

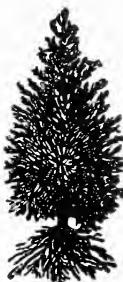
BIOTA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA (Gold Spire)

Of golden color, pyramidal type.
More open than compact.

18-24 in.	3.00	27.50
24-30 in.	4.00	37.50
30-36 in.	5.00	45.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (American Arbor Vitæ)

12-18 in.	1.50
18-24 in.	2.50



PINES

AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Austriaca*)

Long, spreading branches with long stiff needles.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12-18 in.....	1.50	12.50	
18-24 in.....	2.00	18.00	
24-36 in.....	4.00	35.00	
3-4 ft.....	6.00		

JACK PINE (*Pinus Banksiana*)

Fast growing; very hardy.

2-3 ft.....	2.00	19.00
3-4 ft.....	3.00	25.00
6-7 ft.....	8.00	
7-8 ft.....	10.00	

PONDEROSA PINE (*Pinus Ponderosa*)

Good green color. Very long needles.

18-24 in.....	2.00	18.00
2-3 ft.....	3.00	27.50
3-4 ft.....	5.00	47.50

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvestris*)

One of the hardest pines for general planting. Blue green foliage.

12-18 in.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
18-24 in.....	2.00	18.00	175.00
24-30 in.....	3.00	27.00	250.00
3-4 ft.....	5.00	35.00	300.00
4-5 ft.....	8.00		
10-12 ft.....	20.00		
12-14 ft.....	25.00		

MUGHO PINE (Dwarf Pine)

Leaves short, stiff and formal. Does not grow tall, but spreads out, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

10-12 in.....	2.25
12-15 in.....	3.00
18-24 in.....	4.00

DOUGLAS FIR

Dark green foliage, compact habit of growth. Rapid grower.

2-3 ft.....	8.00
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SPRUCE

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Canadensis)

Hardest of all Spruces; compact and bushy in habit of growth. Foliage green to bluish tint.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
24-30 in.	3.50	32.50	
30-36 in.	4.50	42.50	
3-4 ft.	5.50	52.50	

NORWAY SPRUCE (Picea Excelsa)

Very fast grower. Deep green foliage. Very hardy.

18-24 in.	1.50	14.00
24-30 in.	2.00	18.00
30-36 in.	2.50	22.50
3-4 ft.	4.00	37.50
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (Picea Pungens)

Intense steel blue color. Dense foliage. Hardy.

18-24 in.	7.00
24-30 in.	10.00
3-4 ft.	20.00
5-6 ft.	40.00
6-7 ft.	45.00
7-8 ft.	60.00

COLORADO SPRUCE—Green

Same type of growth as the blue, except of a green color throughout the year.

18-24 in.	4.00
24-30 in.	6.00
3-4 ft.	12.00

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER DASYCARPUM (Soft or Silver Maple)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-5 ft.	.50	4.50	
5-6 ft.	.60	5.50	
6-8 ft.	.75	7.00	
8-10 ft.	1.25	10.00	
10-12 ft.	2.25		
12-14 ft.	3.00		



DECIDUOUS TREES (Cont.)

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Tree)
Has dense spreading crown, resembling umbrella.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-6 ft. 2 yr. heads.....	2.00		
6-8 ft. 2 yr. heads.....	2.50		

CATALPA SPECIOSA (Western Catalpa)

3-4 ft.....	.25	2.00
4-6 ft.....	.40	4.00
6-8 ft.....	.75	7.00

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS (Hackberry)

4-5 ft.....	.75	7.00
5-6 ft.....	1.00	9.00
6-8 ft.....	1.50	14.00

CERCIS CANADENSIS (Red Bud)

Small western tree with a wealth of floral beauty in the spring before leaves appear.

2-3 ft.....	.50	4.00
4-6 ft.....	.90	8.00

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (Russian Olive)

Willow-like tree, with silvery-white leaves. Fragrant blossoms,

2-3 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
6-8 ft.....	.75	6.00	55.00

FRAXINUS ALBA (American White Ash)

4-6 ft.....	.60	5.00
6-8 ft.....	.75	7.00
8-10 ft.....	1.00	8.00

GLEBITSIA TRIACANTHOS (Honey Locust)

Fern-like leaves.

4-6 ft.....	.60	5.00
6-8 ft.....	.90	8.00

POPULUS ALBA NIVEA (Silver Poplar)

5-6 ft.....	.30	2.50
6-8 ft.....	.50	4.50
8-10 ft.....	.75	6.00
1½-2 in. Cal.....	1.00	9.00



DECIDUOUS TREES (Cont.)

POPULUS MONILIFERA (Carolina or Norway Poplar)

The Carolina Poplar grows more readily than any other tree suitable for planting in this territory.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-8 ft.	.50	4.00	
8-10 ft.	.75	7.00	
1½-2 in. Cal.	1.00	9.00	
2½-3 in. Cal.	2.00	18.00	
3-4 in. Cal.	4.00	32.50	
4-5 in. Cal.	8.00		

POPULUS DELTOIDES (Cottonwood)

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12-18 in.		1.00	9.00
18-24 in.		1.25	10.00
24-36 in.		2.00	20.00
4-5 ft.		20.00	

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA (Lombardy Popular)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-8 ft.	.60	5.50	
8-10 ft.	.80	7.50	
10-12 ft.	1.50	14.00	
12-14 ft.	2.00	18.00	
14-16 ft.	3.00		

NEW CHINESE POPLAR

Similar to Lombardy in habit of growth.

4-5 ft.	.75	7.00
5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
6-7 ft.	1.50	14.00

PYRUS BECHTELI (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab)

Tree of medium size. Large, fragrant flowers early in spring.

3-4 ft.	1.00
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QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)

Deep green foliage, most popular of all Oaks.

5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00
6-8 ft.	3.00	28.00

QUERCUS RUBRA (Red Oak)

5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00
6-8 ft.	3.00	28.00

ROBINA PSEUDACACIA (Black Locust)

4-6 ft.	.60	5.00
6-8 ft.	.90	8.00



DECIDUOUS TREES (Cont.)

TILIA AMERICANA (Linden)

A stately tree, tall growing. Valuable for its white wood.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.....	.50	4.00	

ULMUS AMERICANA (American Elm)

4-5 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
5-6 ft.....	.75	6.50	60.00
8-10 ft.....	1.50	10.00	85.00
1½-2 in. Cal.....	3.00		
2-2½ in. Cal.....	4.00		
2½-3 in. Cal.....	6.00		
3-4 in. Cal.....	8.00		

ULMUS PUMILA (Chinese Elm)

The hardest and most beautiful of all Elms. Foliage similar to American Elm, but much smaller and more dense. A very rapid grower and the best Elm for the western and mid-western states.

18-24 in.....	.30	2.50
2-3 ft.....	.40	3.50
3-4 ft.....	.60	5.50
4-5 ft.....	.80	7.50
5-6 ft.....	1.25	12.00
6-8 ft.....	2.00	18.00
8-10 ft.....	2.50	
10-12 ft.....	3.50	

SALIX VITELLINA AUREA (Russian Golden Willow)

5-6 ft.....	.50	4.00
6-8 ft.....	.75	6.00
8-10 ft.....	1.25	10.00

BETULA ALBA AMERICANA (American White Birch)

5-6 ft.....	1.00
6-8 ft.....	1.50

BETULA ALBA EUROPEAN (European White Birch)

5-6 ft.....	1.00
6-8 ft.....	1.50

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree)

2-3 ft.....	.50	4.50
5-6 ft.....	1.00	9.50
6-8 ft.....	2.00	
8-10 ft.....	3.00	



DECIDUOUS TREES (Cont.)

JUGLUNS NIGRA (Black Walnut)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	
3-4 ft.	.60	5.50	

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS (American Sycamore)

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
6-8 ft.	1.50	14.00
8-10 ft.	1.75	16.00
10-12 ft.	2.50	

SORBUS AUCUPARIA (Mountain Ash)

5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
6-8 ft.	1.50	14.00

WEEPING TREES

MORUS TATARICA PENDULA (Teas' Weeping Mulberry)

Two year heads.	2.50
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SALIX BABYLONICA DOLOROSA (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)

5-6 ft.	.50	4.00
6-8 ft.	.75	6.00
8-10 ft.	1.25	10.00

SALIX ALBA FRAGILIS (Niobe Weeping Willow)

5-6 ft.	.50	4.00
6-8 ft.	.75	6.00
8-10 ft.	1.25	10.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

WHITE ELM

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
18-24 in.	3.00	25.00	

ASH

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00
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CATALPA SPECIOSA

12-18 in.	2.00	16.00
18-24 in.	3.00	25.00

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE

12-18 in.	1.50	10.00
18-24 in.	2.00	15.00



FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS (Cont.)

RUSSIAN MULBERRY

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6-12 in.....		2.00	15.00
12-18 in.....		2.50	20.00

HONEY LOCUST

6-12 in.....		1.00	9.00
12-18 in.....		2.00	15.00
18-24 in.....		2.50	20.00

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

ATHEA (Rose of Sharon)

Double red, double white, pink with red markings, single.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
3-4 ft.....	.75	6.00	55.00

BERBERIS THUNBERGI (Dwarf Japanese Barberry)

Green foliage, fading to crimson with red berries in autumn, low.

12-18 in.....	.20	1.75	15.00
18-24 in.....	.30	2.75	25.00
24-30 in.....	.40	3.75	35.00
30-36 in.....	.50	4.75	45.00

BERBERIS ATROPURPUREA (Red Leaved Japanese Barberry)

Same as above except the leaves are a purplish red throughout the season.

12-18 in. ....	.75	
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)

Summer lilac. Lavendar flowers.

Two year plants.....	.50	4.00
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CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)

A compact bush with handsome leaves and small double purple blossoms of banana-like fragrance.

18-24 in.....	.35	3.00
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CORNUS STOLONIFERA (Red Branched Dogwood)

Tall growing shrub. Yellowish flowers.

18-24 in.....	.30	2.50
2-3 ft.....	.40	3.50
3-4 ft.....	.50	4.50



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY (Cont.)

CYDONIA (Japan Quince)

Bright red flowers appear before leaves in early spring. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.....	.60	5.50	
2-3 ft.....	.75	6.00	

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM (Lespedeza Sieboldi)

Bears sprays of rose colored daisy-like flowers. Some times classed as a perennial.

Strong plants40	3.50
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EUONYMUS RADICANS MARGINATA JAPONICA ALBA

A Beautiful evergreen shrub with verigated foliage. Not hardy in the north. Balled and burlapped.

12-18 in.....	1.50	
18-24 in.....	2.50	

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Bush)

Brilliant red berries, hanging in clusters until mid winter. Leaves scarlet in autumn.

2-3 ft.....	.50	4.00
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SUSPENSA FORTUNEI (Golden Bell Forsythia)

Yellow bell-shaped blossoms appear in spring before the leaves. Medium height.

18-24 in.....	.30	2.50
2-3 ft.....	.50	4.00
3-4 ft.....	.75	6.00

SUSPENSA INTERMEDIA (Border Forsythia)

Same flowers and habit of growth as above, with branches more drooping.

18-24 in.....	.30	2.50
2-3 ft.....	.50	4.00
3-4 ft.....	.75	6.00

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA

Blossoms greenish yellow.

18-24 in.....	.30	2.50
2-3 ft.....	.50	4.00
3-4 ft.....	.75	6.00

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Large flowering Hydrangea)

Of medium height with large white flowers which fade to pink and bronze in autumn.

18-24 in.....	.50	4.50
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HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY (Cont.)

HYDRANGEA ABSORESCENS (Hills of Snow)

Flowers very much like Snowball.
Medium height.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.....	.50	4.50	

KERRIA JAPONICA (Yellow Kerria)

Spreading habit of growth. Yellow flowers.

18-24 in.....	.35	3.00
2-3 ft.....	.45	4.00

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet)

Light green foliage. Upright growth.
Very hardy.

12-18 in.....	.10	7.00
18-24 in.....	.12	9.00
2-3 ft.....	.30	20.00

AMOOR RIVER NORTH (Standards, Ball shaped.)

This privet is trimmed in tree form with standards, and the head trimmed in a ball shape. Very decorative.

24 in. stem 18x18 head balled and burlapped	2.50	24.00
36 in. stem 18x18 head B & B.....	2.50	24.00

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA (Ibota Privet)

Spreading. Tall growing. Very hardy.

18-24 in.....	.20	1.25	15.00
2-3 ft.....	.35	2.50	30.00
3-4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

IBOTA PRIVET BALL SHAPED

This privet is shaped in a ball shape, similar to the Amoor River above, except not grown on a standard.

15x15 in. B & B.....	1.50	14.00
18x18 in. B&B.....	2.00	18.00
24x24 in. B&B.....	2.50	24.00

LIGUSTRUM REGELIANUM (Regal's Privet)

A dense shrub with stiff, twiggy, horizontal spreading branches drooping at the ends.

18-24 in.....	.40	3.50
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LIGUSTRUM IBOLIUM

12-18 in.....	.10	7.00
18-24 in.....	.12	9.00

*Kansas Evergreen
Nurseries*

*Manhattan,
Kansas*



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY (Cont.)

LONICERA MORROWI (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle)

White flowers and red fruit. Medium height.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	.30	2.50	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	

LONICERA TATARICA (Tartarian Honeysuckle)

Tall growing, with red and white flowers.

18-24 in.	.30	2.50	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Sweet Mock Orange)

White flowers. Sweet scented.

18-24 in.	.30	2.50	
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORA

Medium growing. Large white flowers.

18-24 in.	.30	2.50	
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	

PHILADELPHUS AVALANCHE

Blossoms large, white, fragrant.

18-24 in.	.30	2.50	
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	

PRUNUS JAPONICA (Flowering Almond)

Blooms very early in spring. Small pom-pom shaped flowers pink and white.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.00	
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PRUNUS PISSARDI—Purple Leaf

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	7.00	

RHUS GLABRA (Common Sumac)

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
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RHUS TYPHINA (Staghorn Sumac)

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
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RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES (White Kerria)

18-24 in.	.35	3.00	
2-3 ft.	.45	4.00	

SALIX CAPREA (Pussy Willow)

3-4 ft.	.50	4.00	
5-6 ft.	.75	6.00	



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY (Cont.)

SAMBUCUS AUREA (Golden Elder)

Bright golden foliage. Very showy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00	

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS (American Elder)

Tall growing, black fruit in autumn.

3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
2-3 ft.	.35	2.00

SAMBUCUS LACINIATA (Fern-leaved Elder)

2-3 ft.	.50	4.00
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SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER (Meadow Sweet Spirea)

Dwarf growing. Clusters of bright crimson flowers all summer. Variegated foliage.

12-15 in.	.35	3.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.50

SPIREA FROEBELI

Very similar to above, except taller growing, and all green foliage.

12-18 in.	.30	2.50
18-24 in.	.35	3.00

SPIREA THUNBERGII (Snow garland)

White flowers, very early flowering. Dwarf.

18-24 in.	.45	4.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

Tall growing. White flowers. Very hardy.

12-18 in.	.15	1.40	12.00
18-24 in.	.25	2.00	15.00
2-3 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
4-5 ft.	.60	5.50	45.00
5-6 ft.	.80	7.50	50.00

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)

Rose-colored flowers, followed by large white berries. Low.

18-24 in.	.40	3.50
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS (Indian Currant)

Bright red berries, which remain on all winter. Low.

18-24 in.	.35	3.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY (Cont.)

SYMPHORICARPOS CALLICARPA

Purple bery.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.....	.50	4.00	
2-3 ft.....	.60	5.00	

SYRINGA VULGARIS (Common Lilac)

White or purple.

18-24 in.....	.40	3.50
2-3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3-4 ft.....	.60	5.00

SYRINGA CHINENSIS (Lilac Rathomogensis)

18-24 in.....	.40	3.50
2-3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3-4 ft.....	.60	5.00

GRAFTED LILACS

Following named varieties at same price.

18-24 in.....	.75
2-3 ft.....	1.00
3-4 ft.....	1.50

CHARLES X—Reddish purple-single

CHARLES JOLY—Reddish purple-double.

PRESIDENT GRAVY—Pale blue-double.

MARIE LA GRAYE—White-single.

JEANNE D'ARC—White-double.

TAMARIX AMURENSIS (Tamarisk)

Small leaves somewhat like the Juniper and delicate pink flowers in spikes all summer.

3-4 ft.....	.40	3.00
4-5 ft.....	.50	4.00

VIBURNUM OPULUS (High Bush Cranberry)

Blossoms white in broad cymen. Fruit scarlet. Tall.

2-3 ft.....	.60	5.50
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VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball)

White blossoms in balls. Tall.

2-3 ft.....	.60	5.50
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WEIGELA EVA RATHKE

Blossoms red. Medium.

15-18 in.....	.60	5.50
2-3 ft.....	.75	6.00



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY (Cont.)

WEIGELA HENDERSONII

Flowers red, shading lighter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00	

WEIGELA ROSEA

Pink blossoms. Medium height.

15-18 in.	.40	3.50
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

We offer all our roses in strong, well rooted, two year old field grown plants at 75c each, \$6.00 per ten. Parcel post or express prepaid.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Very double. Deep crimson color.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Pure white. Large and free blooming.

GENERAK JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson. Large and fragrant.

J. B. CLARK—Deep scarlet.

PAUL NEYRON—Brilliant rose.

TEA, HYBRID TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES

COLUMBIA—Peach Pink.

GRUSS AN TERPLITZ—Rich scarlet shading to crimson.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Deep crimson with cerise red center.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—Outside of petals deep pink, inside silver pink.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—White tinted lemon. Very double.

LADY HILLINGDON—Deep apricot yellow. Vigorous.

LOS ANGELES—Coral pink.

MRS. AARON WARD—Indian yellow.

M. P. WILDER—Bright crimson.

OPHELIA—Salmon-pink shading to rose.

PINK RADIANCE—Clear, bright pink. Very fragrant.

RED RADIANCE—Dazzling crimson-scarlet.



TEA, HYBRID TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES (Cont.)

SHELL PINK RADIANCE—Shell pink.

SUNBURST—Rich yellow, shaded coppery orange.

LURICH BRUNNER—Scarletly crimson.

CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR—Sinkle rosy-pink flowers.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rosy-crimson.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Pink.

DR. VAN FLEET—Flesh pink. Large flowers.

EXCELSA—Improved crimson rambler.

GARDENIA—Yellow fading to cream. Large flowers.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Large semi-double flowers.

Shining scarlet.

SILVER MOON—White.

ROSA RUGOSA

Hardy field grown. Red and white. Red berries throughout the winter.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

TULIPS—50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.

Darwin

BARON DE LA TONNAYE—Bright rose.

CLARA BUTT—Clear pink.

PRIDE OF HAARLEM—Brilliant rose-carmine.

MRS. FARNCOMBE SANDERS—Brilliant red, white base.

THE SULTAN—Rich maroon black.

DREAM—Pale heliotrope.

MADAM KRELAGE—Bright lilac-rose.

MARNIX v. ST. ALDEGONDE—Crimson rosy red.

PROF. SURINGAR—Carmine.

Early Single

KEIZERSKROON—Bright scarlet, edged yellow.

Cottage

INGLESCOMBE PINK—Soft rosy-pink.

LA MARVEILLE—Orange scarlet.

YELLOW PICOTEE—Lemon yellow.

INGLESCOMBE YELLOW—Glossy canary yellow.



SPRING FLOWERING BULBS (Cont.)

NARCISSUS (or daffodils)—75c doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Emperor

Pure yellow trumpet of immense size and wide overlapping rich primrose perianth.

Empress

Of strong, robust growth; a fine large flower. Snow white parianth; trumpet rich yellow.

Poeticus

Pheasant's eye of Poet's Narcissus. Pure white parianth; orange cut, scarlet border; fragrant.

Paper White

Flowers pure snow white; desirable for their beauty and delicious odor.

HYACINTHS—25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

KING OF BLUES—Finest dark blue Hyacinth in cultivation.

LA VICTORIE—Bright red.

YELLOW HAMMER—Golden yellow.

HYACINTH L'INNOCENSE—Pure white.

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWERING BULBS

CANNAS—10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

KING HUMBERT—Bronze leaves. 4-6 ft. high.

KING HUMBERT YELLOW—Hardy. Bright yellow flowers.

ALLEMANIA—Scarlet, with yellow border.

AUSTRIA—Clear yellow.

LOUISIANA—Orange and scarlet.

PRESIDENT—Scarlet-red, dwarf.

DAHLIAS—

DRÉER'S WHITE—Best white..... 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

MINA BURGLE—Beautiful crimson..... 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVON DOAZON—

Orange scarlet..... 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

GOLDEN GATE—Clear yellow..... 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

PURPLE KING—Purple..... 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS—

BLACK HAWK—Cardinal red, black center..... 10c each, \$1.00 doz.

COPPER KING—Copperish bronze..... 10c each, \$1.00 doz.

CZAR PETER—Old rose..... 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

EARLY SNOWFLAKE—Rich creamy white..... 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

E. J. SHAYLOR—Ruffled rose-pink..... 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

EVELYN KIRKLAND—Rosy-pink..... 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

GRETCHEN ZANG—Pink..... 10c each, \$1.00 doz.

LEMARECHAL FOCH—Light pink..... 5c each, \$.50 doz.



MISCELLANEOUS FLOWERING BULBS (Cont.)

GLADIOLUS—(Cont.)

SCARLET PRINCEPS—Brilliant scarlet.....	15c each, \$1.25 doz.
GOLD—Yellow.....	15c each, \$1.25 doz.
ARLON—Salmon pink.....	5c each, \$3.00 per 100

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

	Each	Doz
ACHILLEA —The pearl.		
White June, July, August.....	.20	2.00
AQUILEGIA —		
Mrs. Scott Elliot—long spurred mixed colors.		
Skinnerii—scarlet tipped with yellowish green.	.25	2.50
ALYSSUM —		
Saxatile Compactum- yellow flowers..	.25	2.50
ANCHUSA STALICA —		
Dropmore—Masses of blue flowers....	.20	2.00
ASTERS —Hardy.		
Masses of daisy-like blue flowers.....	.20	2.00
ARTEMISIA —(Mountain Fringe)		
Finely cut silvery white foliage.....	.20	2.00
BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy)		
Longfellow—rosy-pink. April. Low....	.20	2.00
BABY'S BREATH (See <i>Gypsophylia</i>)		
BELLFLOWER (See <i>Companulua</i> and <i>Platycodon</i>)		
BLEEDING HEART (See <i>Dicentra</i>)		
BOCCONIA CORDATA (Plume Poppy)		
4-8 ft tall. Plume masses of pink flowers .....	.25	2.00
COMPANULUA (Canterbury Bells)		
Media— Mixed Biennial.....	.20	2.00
Pyramidalis—Pale blue. Perennial....	.25	2.00
CHRYSANTHEMUM —		
INDIAN RED—Large red flowers.		
MARIE ANTONETTE—Lavander pink.		
LITTLE BOB—Bronze red. Button.		
PRAIRIE GOLD—Bright yellow, large flowers.		
PRAIRIE PEARL—Pure white.		
.....	.25	2.00



PERENNIAL FLOWERS (Cont.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy)

Maximum—Large white flowers, bloom

	Each	Doz
all the summer.....	.20	2.00

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily-of-the-Valley)

Sprays of white bell-like flowers..... .20

1.50

COREOPSIS—

Yellow daisies. Bloom all summer.... .15

1.50

DELPHINIUM—

Belladonna—Light blue.....	.25	2.50
Bellamosa—Dark blue.....	.25	2.50

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)

DIADEM—Rose sprinkled white.....	.15	1.50
JOHNSON'S GIANT—Mixed colors..	.15	1.50
PINK BEAUTY—Rosy salmon pink..	.15	1.50
SCARLET BEAUTY—Bright scarlet	.15	1.50

DIANTHUS PLUMARIS (Pinks)

Single mixed.....	.15	1.50
Double Dwarf Erfurt. Finest mixed doubles .....	.15	1.50

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant)

Red, white and mixed. 3ft. high..... .30

3.00

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart)

..... .50

5.00

DIGITALIS GLOXINIAEFLOA (Foxglove)

Shirley strain—mixed colors..... .20

2.00

FUNKIA (Plantation Lily)

..... .20

2.00

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (Blanket Flower)

Flowers with bronze centers with yellow and orange petals..... .20

2.00

GAS PLANT (See Dictamnus)

GOLDENGLOW (See Rudbeckia)

GYPSOPHILIA PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)

Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers

.25

2.00

HESPERIS MATRONALIS (Sweet Rocket)

Showy spikes flowers, mixed colors.. .20

2.00

HIBISCUS (Rosemallow)

Mixed colors..... .30

3.00

HOLLYHOCKS—

Red, pink, white and yellow..... .15

1.50



PERENNIAL FLOWERS (Cont.)

IRIS—

	Each	Doz
GERMAN—Dwarf .....	.15	1.50
SIBERIAN—Narrow, glossy foliage with delicate flowers of intense blue .....	.20	2.00
BLUE FLAG—Blue.....	.25	2.50
CORDELIA—Rich crimson-purple....	.50	5.00
DARIUS—Rich canary-yellow.....	.50	5.00
EUGENE SUE—Creamy white.....	.50	5.00
FLAVE—Soft yellow.....	.50	5.00
FLORENTINA—White .....	.25	2.50
HARLEQUIN—White shaded violet..	.50	5.00
HORNABILIS—Yellow .....	.25	2.50
KHARPUT—Violet-purple .....	.25	2.50
LEONADIS—Lavander-violet .....	.25	2.50
MAORI—Rich canary yellow.....	.50	5.00
MME. CHEREAU—White edged blue .....	.50	5.00
PALIDA SPECIOSA—Purple.....	.50	5.00
PSEUDO ACROUS—Wild yellow....	.50	5.00
PRES. THIERE—Mauve.....	.50	5.00
PURPUREAU— Purple.....	.50	5.00
QUEEN OF MAY—Light lilac pink..	.25	2.50
SAMBUSINA—Rosy-purple .....	.25	2.50
SHELDEN—Purplish blue.....	.25	2.50
VALENTINA—Lavander .....	.25	2.50
WALNERIANA—Purple lilac.....	.25	2.50

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIA (Hardy Sweet Pea)

Hardy vine. Clusters of red, white
or pink pea shaped flowers..... .25 2.00

LILIUM (Hardy Lilies)

CANDIDUM—Madonna lily-white..	.25	2.50
REGALE— Regel lily, flowers white shaded pink.....	.50	4.00
SPECIOSUM RUBUM—White shaded rose.....	.50	5.00
TIGRINUM—Orange .....	.20	2.00
YELLOW DAY LILY— Lemon yellow.....	.20	2.00

POPPY ORITNEAL—

Beautiful dark orange..... .25 2.50

PEONIES—

ADOLPH ROSSEAU—Dark red....	1.50	15.00
BEN FRANKLIN—Red.....	1.00	10.00
BARONESS SCHROEDER—White	1.00	10.00
BRANDS MAGNIGICENCE—Red	4.00	45.00



PERENNIAL FLOWERS (Cont.)

PEONIES—Cont.)

	Each	Doz.
CHERRY HILL—Red.....	6.00	
DUCHESS DE ORLEANS—White	.40	3.20
DUKE OF WELLINGTON—White	.40	3.20
EDULUS SUPERBA—Pink.....	.40	3.20
FELIX CROUSSE—Red.....	1.00	10.00
FESTIVA MAXIMA—White.....	.40	3.20
FRANCES WILLARD—White.....	3.00	33.00
HENRI DEMAY—Red.....	.50	4.00
HUMEI—Pink .....	.50	4.00
JUBILEE—Pink	3.00	33.00
JAMES KELWAY—White.....	1.50	
KARL ROSENFIELD—Deep red...	2.00	
LONGFELLOW—Bright red.....	4.00	
MARY BRAND—Red.....	2.00	
MME. EMILE GALLE—Pink.....	1.00	
MONS. JULES ELIE—Pink.....	1.00	10.00
MONARCH TOP—Pink	1.00	10.00
OCTAVIA DEMAY—Fresh Pink...	1.00	10.00
PRINCESS BEATRICE—Pink .....	.50	4.00
REINE HORTENSE—Light lilac...	2.00	
RICHARD CARVEL—Red.....	4.00	
FRAGRANCE—Red .....	.40	3.00
RUTH BRAND—Red.....	1.50	
SAN FOIN—Pink.....	1.00	
WALTER FAXON—Pink.....	4.00	
Unnamed pink and red.....	.25	15.00 per 100

PHLOX—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
.....	.20	2.15	16.00

ATHIS—Salmon-pink.
 BRIDESMAID—Tall white with crimson eye.
 ECLAIREUR—Tall lavender.
 LA VOGUE—Mauve with carmine eye.
 MRS. JENKINS—White.
 PANATHEON—Deep salmon rose.
 RHEINLANDER—Salmon pink.
 VON LASSEBURG—Large white.
 R. P. STRUTHERS—Carmine-scarlet eye.
 GOLIATH—Deep red.

PINKS (See Dianthus)

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA (Japanese Bellflower)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Before opening flowers resemble a balloon. After opening a star-like blue flower.....	.25	2.00	



PERENNIAL FLOWERS (Cont.)

PAPAVER ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
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Large, vivid orange-scarlet..... .25

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Painted Daisy)

Mixed colors, daisy-like flowers..... .25

RUDBECKIA (Goldenglow)

Masses of double golden yellow
flowers

.20

2.00

VERONICA LONGIFOLIA—

Bright blue flowers on long spikes.... .25

2.50

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adams Needle)

Tropical appearance with tall spikes
of creamy-white flowers.

2 yr. 12-15 in..... .20

1.50

3 yr. 18-24 in..... .30

2.50

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—

* **ERIANTHUS**—Hardy Pampus Grass.

Forms large clumps of very long,
narrow leaves, gracefully recurving
like a beautiful fountain of green
from which rise tall flower-like
spikes to a height of 12 feet, bear-
ing large, pampas-like plumes..... .50

5.00

EULALIA—Plume Grass.

Similar to pampas grass except
smaller and more fluffy plumes..... .50

ARUNDO DONAX—

12-15 ft., 2 ft. plumes..... .50

4.00

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

ABPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
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Best clinging vine..... .50

4.00

AMERICAN IVY (Virginia Creeper)

..... .30

2.50

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI (Engelmann Ivy)

Hardest of all vines..... .25

2.00

18.00

CELASTRUS (Bittersweet)

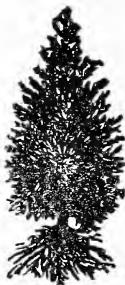
Bright glossy foliage, with bright
orange fruit, borne in clusters..... .30

2.50

CLEMATIS JACKMANI—

Purple flowers..... 1.00

9.00



HARDY CLIMBING VINES (Cont.)

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
White flowers, very hardy.....	.30	2.50	
LONICERA HALLIANA (Halls Honeysuckle)			
Very fast grower, blooms profusely, and very hardy.....	.30	2.50	
WISTERIA SINENSIS—			
One of the most rapid growing of all the climbing vines. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flow- ers in May or June.....	.40	3.00	

FRUIT TREES

APPLE—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year trees.....2-3 ft.....	.25	2.00	18.00
Two year trees.....3-4 ft.....	.35	3.00	30.00
Two year trees.....4-5 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Two year trees.....5-7 ft.....	.65	6.00	60.00

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST—Greenish yellow—June, July.

RED JUNE—Medium. July to August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Yellow red striped. Medium.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—July.

Fall Apples

GRIMES GOLDEN—Yellowish white. Medium.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Yellow. September.

FAMEUSE OR SNOW—Medium. Red. October.

WEALTHY—Medium. Yellow shaded red.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAS BLACK—Large. Dark red. November.

BEN DAVIS—Large. Red striped.

GANO—Bright red.

WINESAP—Medium. Dark red.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Large. Bright red. Dec. to Feb.

INGRAHAM—Medium. December.

JONATHAN—Medium. October.

DELICIOUS—Large. October.

CRAB APPLES—

Two year trees.....4-5 ft.....	.50	4.50
.....5-6 ft.....	.60	5.50

WHITNEY—Green. August.

HYSLOP—Red. October.

TRANSCENDENT—Medium. Red. September.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Yellow.



FRUIT TREES (Cont.)

APRICOTS—

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year trees	4-5 ft.....	.75	7.00	
	5-6 ft.....	.80	7.50	
SUPERB—Large.	Rich, sweet and meaty.			
MOORPARK—Large.	Yellowish green.	Flesh bright orange.		

PEARS—

One year trees.....	3-4 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Two year trees.....	4-5 ft.....	.80	7.00	60.00
	5-7 ft.....	1.00	8.00	70.00

Standard Varieties

BARTLETT—Large. Yellow.
 CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large. Pale yellow. Aug. to Sept.
 DUCHESS—Very large. October.
 SECKEL—(Sugar Pear) small. October.
 KIEFFER—Large. October.
 FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large. Pale yellow. September.

(We also have dwarf pears in the same varieties at same prices as above)

PEACHES—

One year trees.....	4-5 ft.....	.35	3.00	
	5-6 ft.....	.40	3.50	
CARMAN—Freestone.	Large, creamy white.	August.		
CHAMPION—Very large.	Freestone.	August.		
CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Freestone.	Yellow.	August.		
ELBERTA—Freestone.	Large, yellow.	August to September.		
J. H. HALE—Freestone.	Rich golden yellow.			
HEATH CLING—Clingstone.	Large.	October.		
BELLE OF GEORGIA—Freestone.	Creamy yellow.	Jly.-Aug.		
CRAWFORD'S LATE—Freestone.	Large.	September.		

PLUMS—

Two year trees.....	3-4 ft.....	.45	4.00	
	4-5 ft.....	.60	5.50	
	5-6 ft.....	.75	7.00	

European Plums

LOMBARD—Medium. Violet red. August.
 SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Medium. Dark purple. Septem.

Japanese Plums

BURBANK—Cherry red. August.
 ABUNDANCE—Dark red. Midseason.
 RED JUNE—Medium to large. Deep red. August.
 SATSUMA—Very large. September.

Native Varieties

WILD GOOSE—Large, deep red. July.



FRUIT TREES (Cont.)

Hansen Varieties

SAPA—Dark purple.
 HANSKA—Large, bright red.
 KAGA—Similar to Hanska, ripens earlier.
 WANETA—Large. Red.
 OPATA—Large. Purplish red. July.

Minnesota Hybrids

GOLDEN ROD—Large. Golden yellow. Midseason.
 TONKA—Light red. Midseason.

CHERRIES—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year trees.....2-3 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
.....3-4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Two year trees.....5-6 ft.....	1.00	9.00	70.00

EARLY RICHMOND—Good size. June.
 ENGLISH MORELLO—Large. Dark red.
 MONTMORENCY—Large. Red. 2 weeks later than Richmond
 WRAGG—Medium. Dark red. July.
 COMPASS—(Cherry Plum)—Bright red.

SMALL FRUITS

GRAPE VINES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
CONCORD. Black. Hardy and productive.			
No. 1. 2 yr.....	.15	1.50	12.50
No. 1. 1 yr.....	.15	1.30	10.00
CATAWBA. Red (Same price as Concord.)			
DELWARE. Red. Small. Good table grape.			
No. 1. 2 yr.....	.25	2.00	18.00
No. 1. 1 yr.....	.20	1.80	15.00
AGAWAN. Red. Aromatic.			
No. 1. 2 yr.....	.25	2.00	18.00
No. 1. 1 yr.....	.20	1.80	15.00
WORDEN. Purple. Midseason.			
No. 1. 2 yr.....	.25	2.00	18.00
No. 1. 1 yr.....	.20	1.80	15.00
MOORE'S EARLY. Black. Medium. Earlier than Concord. (Same price as Worden.)			
NIAGRA. White. Large. (Same price as Worden.)			



SMALL FRUITS (Cont.)

RASPBERRIES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
ST. REGIS. Red. June.	.10	.80	6.00
CUTHBERT. Red. Late.			
KANSAS. Black. Strong and hardy.			
CUMBERLAND. Black. Large.			

BLACKBERRIES

EARLY HARVEST. Very early. Medium.	.10	.80	6.00
SNYDER. Medium. Very sweet.			
ELDORADO. Large. Hardy.			
MERSEREAU. Large, brilliant black.			

GOOSEBERRIES

CARRIE. Large. Hardy.			
HOUGHTON. Small. Very prolific.			
Two year No. 1.....	.25	2.00	18.00
One year No. 1.....	.20	1.75	15.00

STRAWBERRIES

COOPER. Perfect. Medium early. Large.	.100	1000
GIBSON. Perfect. Medium early. Large.		
BIG WONDER. Perfect. Medium early. Extra fine.		
BIG LATE. Imperfect. Late.		
SENATOR DUNLAP. Perfect. Medium early. Medium size. Excellent.		
AROMA. Perfect. Late. Berries large.		
Progressive Everbearing	Per 10	Per 100
		Per 1000
MASTODON Everbearing Strawberries.....	1.50	12.00
	2.50	

ASPARAGUS

CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL. Mammoth variety. Deep green.	.40	1.50
BARR'S MAMMOTH. Large.		
PALMETTO. Earlier and a better yielder than Colossal.		

RHUBARB

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
MYATT'S LINNAEUS (Our rhubarb is the genuine red stem, and has been propagated for many years from divisions only.)	.15	1.00	8.00



WINTERING TREES WHEN PROCURED IN THE FALL

Procuring trees in the Autumn for early Spring planting is recommended when the purchaser is not prepared to plant in the Fall or prefers Spring setting, or where the Winters are too severe to set out young trees or plants in the Fall; the greatest advantages derived in doing so are that when the roots have been cut or pruned, it will be found upon taking them up in the Spring, that a callus has been formed ready for the producing of new rootlets, and the trees being planted without much exposure, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will become thoroughly established the first season, and should make twice the growth of late planted trees; and the labor of planting is then done before the rush of the Spring work. To insure success, elect a dry spot of ground where water will not stand during the Winter, and avoid grass or litter that will invite mice.

Dig a trench from 3 to 4 feet wide, according to the number of trees to be heeled in, and deep enough to admit one layer of roots and sloping enough to let the trees lie at an angle of about 30 degrees, throwing the earth on the back part of the trenches so as to make a perfect slope on which to lay down the trees. Put one layer of trees, placing the roots as close as can conveniently be done, cover with well-pulverized soil, well up on the bodies and as carefully worked in about the roots as if they were being planted; then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in, throwing the ground well up around the trench, and when the Winters are very severe it is advisable to cover the trees entirely up with earth. Evergreen boughs, coarse straw, or corn fodder can be placed over the tops, but not thick enough to admit a harbor for mice. The roots should be pruned, before laying them down in the Fall.

Treatment of Trees, etc., that have been Frozen in the Packages or Received during Frosty Weather.

Put them unopened in a cellar or some other cool, protected place, free from frost, or cover them up heavily or entirely with earth until they are fully thawed out, when they can be unpacked and planted or placed in trenches until convenient to plant. Treated in this way they will not be injured by the freezing.

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

	Feet		Feet
Apples, Standard	25 to 40	Grapes	6 by 8
Apples, Dwarf	6 to 8	Currants	3 by 4
Pears, Standard	18 to 20	Gooseberries	3 by 5
Pears, Dwarf	10 to 12	Raspberries, Black	3 by 6
Peaches	16 to 18	Raspberries, Red	3 by 6
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18	Blackberries	3 by 8
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20	Strawberries in rows	1 by 3½
Cherries, Sour	16 to 18	Strawberries in beds	1½ by 1½
Plums	18 to 20	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½
Quinces	8 to 10	Asparagus, in field	1 by 3

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS TO AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

1 x 1 ft.	43,560	5 x 4 ft.	2,178
2 x 1 ft.	21,780	5 x 5 ft.	1,742
2 x 2 ft.	10,890	6 x 6 ft.	1,210
3 x 1 ft.	14,520	8 x 8 ft.	680
3 x 2 ft.	7,260	10 x 10 ft.	435
3 x 3 ft.	4,840	12 x 12 ft.	302
4 x 1 ft.	10,890	15 x 15 ft.	193
4 x 2 ft.	5,445	16 x 16 ft.	170
4 x 3 ft.	3,630	18 x 18 ft.	134
4 x 4 ft.	2,722	20 x 20 ft.	108
5 x 2 ft.	4,356	25 x 25 ft.	69
5 x 3 ft.	2,904	30 x 30 ft.	48
		33 x 20 ft.	66

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted 3 feet by 1 foot gives each plant 3 square feet, or 14,520 plants to acre.

ARTCRAFT PRINTERS, MANHATTAN, KAN.